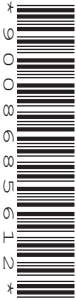


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Section A

Answer **all** the questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

For
Examiner's
Use

- 1 (a) Table 1.1 lists the daily requirements for some of the components in the diet of a young child.

Table 1.1

diet component	daily requirement
energy	8 MJ
fat	50 g
protein	19 g
vitamin C	25 mg
vitamin D	0.005 mg
calcium	800 mg
iron	10 mg

State **two** components, other than those in Table 1.1, that are required in a balanced diet.

1.

2.

[2]

- (b) Malnutrition is common in countries where there is famine.

List **two** problems that may contribute to famine.

1.

2.

[2]

- (c) Fig. 1.1 shows the label from the packet of a type of food sometimes fed to young children suffering from severe malnutrition.

For
Examiner's
Use

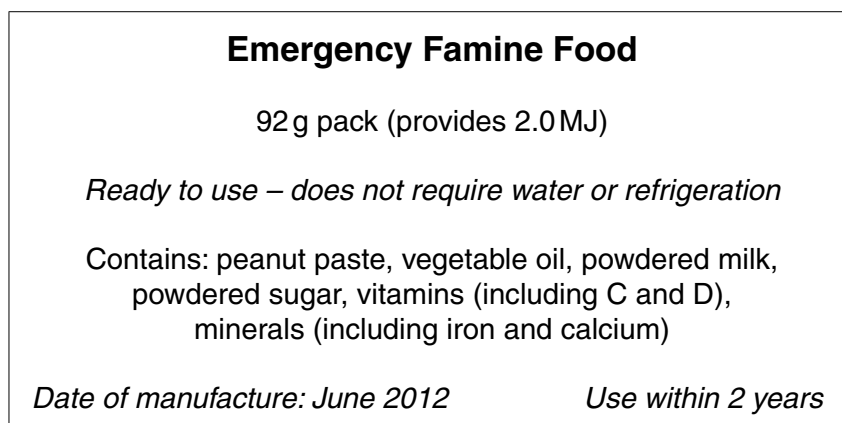


Fig. 1.1

- (i) State **three** effects of malnutrition which may occur in young children.

1.
2.
3.

[3]

- (ii) Explain how this emergency famine food helps to overcome the effects of malnutrition.

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

[4]

[Total: 11]

- 2 (a) Receptors receive stimuli and convert them into electrical impulses.

Fig. 2.1 shows the pathway taken by electrical impulses in a reflex action. Complete Fig. 2.1 by writing the name of the appropriate component on the dotted lines.

For
Examiner's
Use

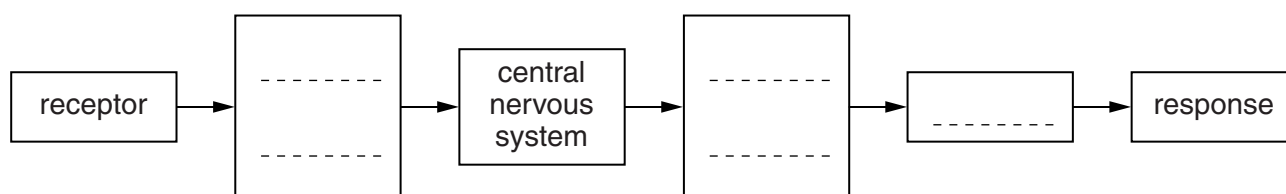


Fig. 2.1

[2]

- (b) The brain is one part of the central nervous system. Fig. 2.2 is a diagram of the human brain.

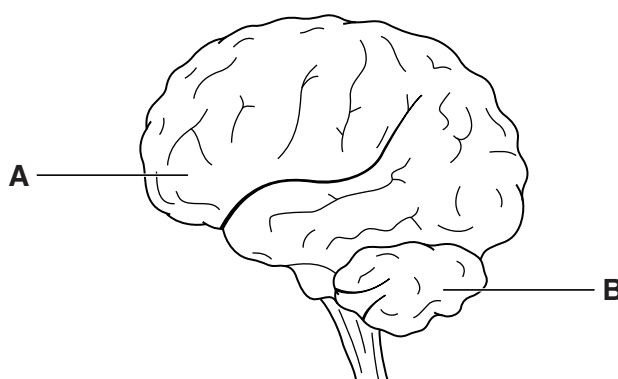


Fig. 2.2

Damage to the brain can sometimes occur as the result of an accident.

Name the parts of the brain labelled **A** and **B** in Fig. 2.2 and suggest a problem that may be experienced by a person who has damage to that part of the brain.

part **A**

problem caused by damage

.....

.....

part **B**

problem caused by damage

.....

.....

[4]

- (c) Scientists are able to treat people with some types of brain damage. They may do this by injecting the patient with cells taken from another person (donor). These cells then travel to the brain where they divide and specialise to become groups of fully functioning brain cells.

- (i) State the type of cell division that takes place when the cells that have been injected reach the patient's brain.

.....[1]

- (ii) State the term used to describe a group of cells that are specialised to perform a specific function.

.....[1]

- (d) Female patients were injected with cells from male donors. After a period of time, the scientists examined brain cells from these patients and looked for groups of brain cells containing the Y chromosome.

Explain why finding groups of brain cells containing the Y chromosome would suggest to the scientists that the treatment may have been successful.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

[Total: 11]

- 3 (a) Fig. 3.1 shows how pollination takes place in two different species of plant, species **P** and species **Q**.

For
Examiner's
Use

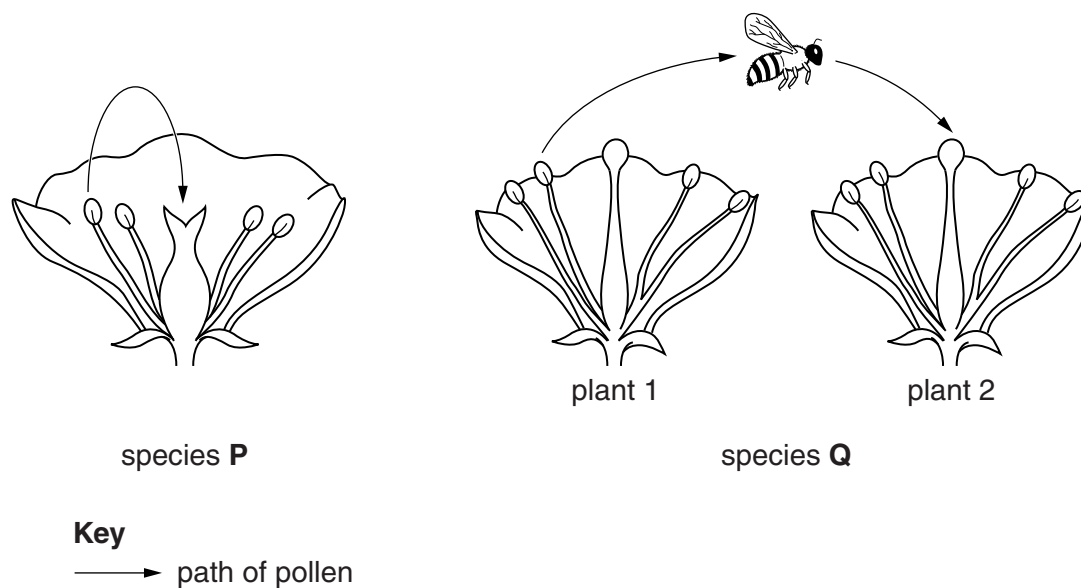


Fig. 3.1

- (i) Using the information in Fig. 3.1, suggest and explain how each of these species of plant is pollinated.

species **P**

.....
.....

species **Q**

.....
.....

[4]

- (ii) Suggest **two** ways in which a flower from a plant of species **Q** in Fig. 3.1 may be adapted to increase the likelihood of pollination taking place.

1.

2.

[2]

- (b) State why species **Q** shows more variation in its phenotype than species **P**.

.....
.....

[1]

- (c) Describe the events that take place in a flower after pollination until fertilisation has taken place.

For
Examiner's
Use

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....[3]

[Total: 10]

- 4 Fig. 4.1 shows the effect of increasing light intensity on photosynthesis in two different species of plants, species **C** and species **D**.

For
Examiner's
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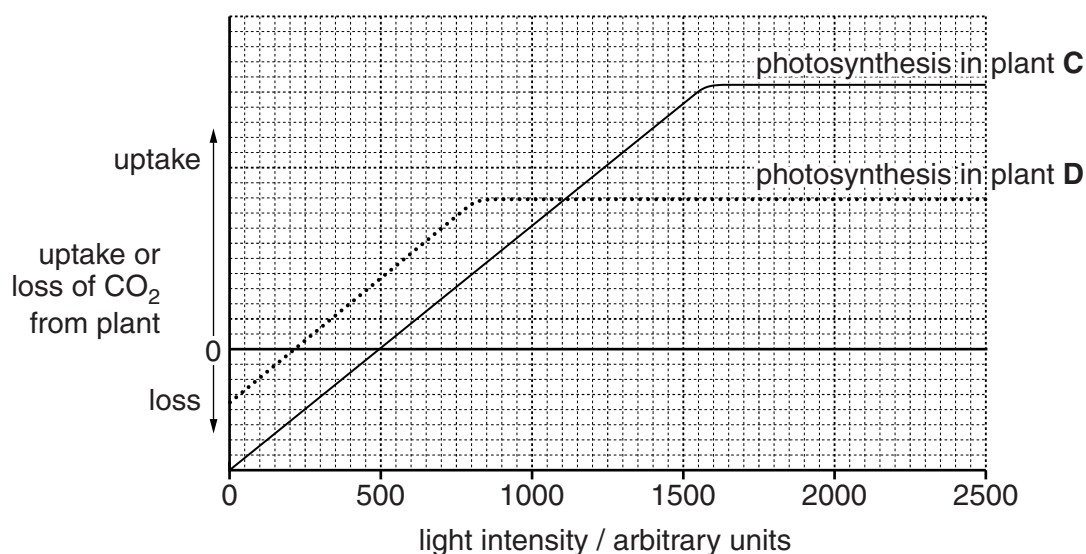


Fig. 4.1

- (a) (i) Use Fig. 4.1 to find the light intensity at which the rate of respiration is equal to the rate of photosynthesis in plant **C**.

..... arbitrary units [1]

- (ii) Explain why carbon dioxide is lost from plant **C** at a light intensity below the value you have stated in (a)(i).

.....

 [3]

- (b) Using Fig. 4.1, suggest why plant species **D** is more likely than species **C** to grow on the ground in a wooded area such as a tropical rain forest.

.....

 [3]

- (c) When leaves fall from plants, they are decomposed to return nutrients to the soil.

Suggest why the rate of decomposition will be particularly high in a tropical rain forest.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

[Total: 10]

For
Examiner's
Use

5 (a) Define the term *gene*.

For
Examiner's
Use

.....

.....

.....[2]

(b) A gene mutation occurs when part of the DNA on a single chromosome is changed. State **two** factors that may increase the rate of gene mutation.

1.
 2.
- [2]

(c) Sickle cell anaemia is caused by a gene mutation. Fig. 5.1 shows red blood cells from a healthy person and from a person with sickle cell anaemia.

For
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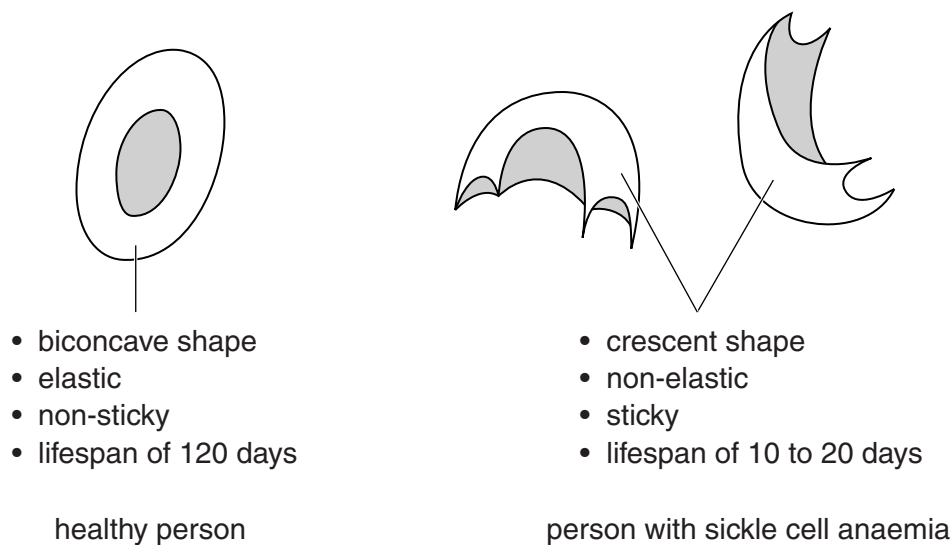


Fig. 5.1

Fig. 5.2 shows the flow of red blood cells through a blood vessel in a healthy person and in a person with sickle cell anaemia.

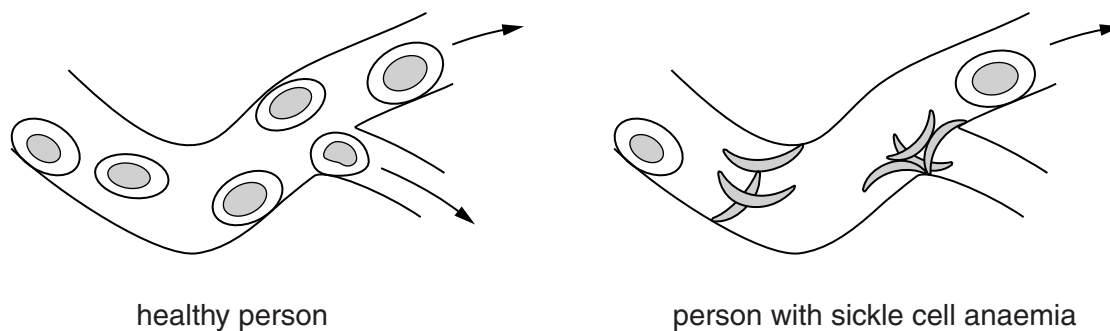


Fig. 5.2

Use information from Fig. 5.1 and Fig. 5.2 to suggest why the transport of oxygen to tissues is reduced in a person with sickle cell anaemia.

..... [4]

[Total: 8]

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[Turn over

Section B

Answer **both** questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

For
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- 6 (a) The menstrual cycle is controlled by several hormones including FSH and progesterone. Use your knowledge of the role of these hormones in the menstrual cycle to suggest explanations for each of the following.

- (i) FSH is given during fertility treatment to women who experience problems becoming pregnant.

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.....[3]

- (ii) Progesterone is a component of the contraceptive pill.

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.....[2]

(b) With reference to **named** substances, describe the functions of the placenta and the umbilical cord.

For
Examiner's
Use

[5]

[Total: 10]

- 9 (a) Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite called *Plasmodium*. The mosquito is the vector of this parasite.

For
Examiner's
Use

Define the terms *parasite* and *vector*.

parasite

.....

.....

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vector

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[4]

- (b) Explain how the spread of malaria may be controlled. Refer to **both** *Plasmodium* and the mosquito in your answer.

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[6]

[Total: 10]

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